

Public Domain of United States and Canada

The Vast Extent of Territory That Is Yet to Be Settled in North America.

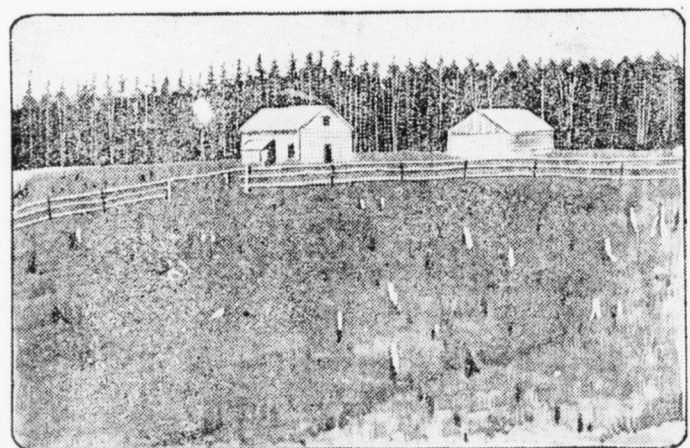
Judging from the sudden interest manifested by American capital in Canadian lands the general public would imagine that the government lands in this country had been exhausted, and that the tide of immigration would necessarily turn to Canada.

veyed than is found in this country, though a larger portion of it is adapted to practical purposes. The following figures, furnished me by Mr. Smith, show the amount of unsettled land in the various organized provinces and territories in western Canada:

Table with columns: Province or Territory, Area in square miles, Acres open to Settlement.

The fact is this country has a much greater area of surveyed government lands than Canada has, but this has not prevented a comparatively heavy immigration to Canada within the past ten years. It is not a sudden rush of home-seekers into Canada that has attracted the attention of the press and the public by any means, but rather the sudden rush of American capital into Canadian lands. So far as the emigration to our northern neighbor is concerned, it has been going on to such an extent and for such a time that farmers from the United States are to be found in every settled portion of the western provinces and territories, and in some sections constitute the bulk of the population.

In presenting these figures, Mr. Smith explained that it represented the total of "good agricultural land," and is probably a larger total of this class of land than can be found still open to settlement in the United States. From this total, however, must be made several deductions before we get at the exact number of acres the government has opened up for homesteading. In the first place, the general total contains 23,000,000 acres owned by the Canadian Pacific railway, which is for sale at the usual price of railway lands. Another 7,000,000 acres are owned by the Hudson Bay company, secured by that corporation as a part remuneration for waiving their disputed title to the entire country. This com-



A SETTLER'S HOME IN WESTERN ONTARIO.

ing from 12,000 to 25,000 immigrants to Canada, practically all of whom go there to take up government land in the west.

The following table will give an idea of the extent of the government land open for settlement in this country, though a considerable part of the total is not fitted for agricultural purposes, and much of it is of but little value for any practical use at the present time:

Table with columns: States and Territories, Area, Acres, Percent.

This does not include the lands set aside for Indian reservations, timber reservations or for national parks, which contain another 145,000,000 acres, and much of which will in time be open to settlement.

But though we still have many millions of acres of land open to settlement, and which the government is willing to give to desirable applicants, and though we are still attracting the greater part of the immigration from Europe, we cannot deny that the tide is turning somewhat to Canada, nor that many of our own citizens are evincing a preference for homes across our northern border. I received a striking illustration of this fact during a visit paid to the immigration department at Winnipeg. The great shed-like building devoted to the work of this department was packed with the people of virtually all nations at the time, and among them was a goodly sprinkling of Americans. Mr. J. O. Smith, the immigration commissioner at Winnipeg, said to me that very nearly one-half of the home-seekers going into the western provinces were from the states, and it was easy to imagine this from the fact that though 16 different languages are spoken by the employees of the department at Winnipeg, the English tongue could be heard above the general jargon that goes on all the time.

The western portion of Canada, lying between the eastern boundary of Manitoba and the Rocky mountains, contains a much smaller amount of unsettled land that has been sur-

prises two sections in each surveyed township, and is held at a comparatively high price, the Hudson Bay company's land commissioner explaining to me that as the land did not represent any money investment, and as it cost them nothing to hold it, the company could afford to keep it until such time as the efforts of the government and the railway had developed the country to the point where the land became of even greater value. The argument probably represents good business philosophy, though it sounds selfish, and undoubtedly is so. One-half of all that remains, representing the odd-numbered sections, are reserved by the government for railway purposes, it being agreed that the railways shall be recompensed for the building of lines of transportation by the allotment of land grants.

But, even with these deductions made, Canada has a vast amount of



AT THE DOOR OF THE WINNIPEG IMMIGRATION OFFICE.

land which she is giving away to the colonists from this country, from Great Britain, from Ireland, from Austria, from Germany, from Russia, from Denmark, from Iceland, from Sweden, from Norway, and from several other nations.

Then, too, if we were to include in the estimate of government land in Canada all that great portion that is yet unsurveyed, but which has a climate that is not unsuited to the needs of agriculture, and add to this the remaining government lands in Ontario, and other more eastern provinces, we can easily imagine room enough not only to support all the immigration which the Dominion will attract for many years to come, but sufficient to permit of the operations of any number of American land syndicates. The northwest territories are alone 21 times as large as the United Kingdom, and this does not include Manitoba. The population of these territories at the present time is not over 300,000, but it is growing at the rate of close to 50,000 annually.

WRIGHT A. PATTERSON.

REVIEW OF THE FASHIONS.

Latest Hat Models—Fancy Suitings—Pretty Bodices—Millinery—Finery, Etc.

Among the latest hat models from Paris are those of black Lyons velvet, trimmed with draperies of Black Chantilly lace, black velvet rosettes and black enamel buckles set with sparkling French brilliants, reports the New York Post.

Tailors and dressmakers are using buttons to decorate skirt seams, bodices and coats. A choice set of buttons, which have a practical use assigned to them, add to the appearance of any gown or jacket, but few decorations are in worse taste than buttons for which there is no real use. Hand painted buttons from French, and particularly those of Louis XIV. design are much sought after just now and command a very high price.

Fleeced materials are among the season's fancy suitings. A black wool costume is dotted with silky white and green flecks. A blue frieze shot with green forms another costume. A smart gown of blue serge is made with a plain, gracefully hung skirt and a three-quarters military coat frogged with braid, the collar faced with a rare shade of deep red velvet. The French sailor hat, en suite, is of a soft red felt trimmed with dark blue quill feathers and blue velvet draperies and choux.

Many bodices are made so as to give a cape-like effect, and the trimming carried round the figure below the shoulder points produces the slant which is now fashionable. A pretty sleeve used frequently with these waists is made with a short, full puff at the shoulder. The material is somewhat closely gauged to near the elbow, and, there being released, forms a rather short frill which covers the point. Fancy undersleeves may be added, or close-fitting ones of what the dressmakers term "self" fabric. Yokes to other bodices grow deeper; indeed, not a few divide the corsage in half—a fashion to be strictly avoided by women with short-waisted figures. Some of the adjustable yokes fall low on the top of the arm, like a sleeve cap, and this style in lace, net, silk, or other textile is known as the "dip yoke."

Basques to jacket bodices are increased in length, and if they do not meet in front folds of soft silk confine the waist. Lines of featherbone are set beneath these folds to keep them in place, and a handsome buckle measuring three or four inches in length confines them on the left side of the figure.

Birds' breasts and wings are conspicuous on the latest French hats. Some very picturesque hats of large size are to be seen—a number in beaver, but the majority of fine French felt or draped silk. Very long full ostrich plumes trim them effectively. Soft neutral colors are preferred for such hats, dove gray for example, also pale tan, biscuit, or ecru color, with velvet and feathers in golden brown, sable, dark green or wine shades. Many of the flat hats of dark colored straw are almost covered with leaves in autumn colorings, intermingled with velvet foliage in dark brown, russet, and various beautiful shades of green. To look well such a hat requires a costume strictly in harmony with it.

HOW BETTY MADE MINCE MEAT

A Formula Which May Serve to Inform Housekeepers Who Never Have Tried It.

Betty planned to make a good supply of mince-meat. It would keep through the winter, and Jack had a weakness for mince pies. Since Betty had mastered pastry, she felt that pies would give very little trouble. So she went vigorously to work stoning raisins, shredding citron, cleaning currants and Sultana raisins, and boiling and chopping beef, writes Christine Terhune Herrick, in Success.

Of this beef she bought a lean piece, weighing a generous pound. This she boiled and minced, and put with it half a pound of beef-kidney suet, which she had freed from strings and crumbled. Two and a half pounds of tart apples were peeled, cored, and chopped, and this, with a pound of seeded and chopped raisins, a pound of well-cleaned currants, half a pound of Sultanas, carefully picked over, a scant half-pound of finely-shredded citron, and a pound and a quarter of brown sugar, was mixed with the beef and suet. Then in went the spices. A tablespoonful each of cinnamon and mace, half a tablespoonful each of cloves and allspice, half a nutmeg, grated, and a heaping teaspoonful of salt were stirred in, and last of all a pint of cider was put in to moisten the mince-meat. When it came to this stage of the proceeding, Betty discarded her wooden spoon, washed her hands again, rolled her sleeves above her elbows, and plunged her plump hands into the mixture, beating and stirring, until she was sure the compound was thoroughly blended. Then she turned the mince-meat out of the big yellow bowl in which she had made it and into a stone crock with a cover and set it in a corner of her cellar.

His Testimonial.

"I suppose," said the stone-cutter, "you will want 'Requiescat in pace' on your wife's monument?" "No," replied the bereaved Mr. Henpeck, "Make it 'Requiescat.' That means 'I rest in peace,' doesn't it?" "Yes, and you're to sign that 'Husband,'" Philadelphia Record.

Methods of Hold-Up Men of the Past and Present

Police Officials Say It Is Modern Methods of Punishment That Make Train Robbers To-Day.



The question has been asked: Is not the modern hold-up man more daring than the old type of bandit that infested the plains, and of whom so much has been written in magazines and books? At this time, when magicians continue to present vivid biographies of prominent old-school "gentlemen of the road" and their various methods of outlawry, touching upon their peculiar daring, recklessness, ingenuity, and gentlemanly address, and the newspapers of the day are filled with accounts of modern hold-ups, the query is not wholly out of order. Opinions upon the subject are various.

The highwaymen who were the terror of the west and southwest in the days when the best trails through the wilderness and plains were those known only to themselves, had things pretty much their own way when they attempted a raid. They were the practical masters of the vast barren domain outside the settlements, and persons who carried gold or other valuables a few miles into the open, simply ventured into the outlaws' trap. During the hold-up, every circumstance favored the robbers; and capture and punishment at the hands of the law were but remote possibilities. The highwaymen seldom met with resistance, for they maintained reputations for dealing summarily with belligerent victims. The disregard which they had for human life when the pinch of occasion seemed to them to demand radical action, was always a matter for horrible contemplation to the public; yet their nice judgment in the matter (for they seldom killed a victim for mere wantonness) had to be admired, too. (There were, of course, exceptions to the latter rule, especially in the later "crop" of "bad men" that infested the plains—as may be found in the case of "Billy the Kid," who shot men "just to see them kick." "Billy the Kid," however, was an unprofessional product of the cities, having at one time been a Chicago boot-black or newsboy.)

But the real old type of the bandit was a master robber, and did not disgrace, so far as gentlemanly behavior went, the calling of his kin, the gentlemen bandits of Italy and other European countries. Altogether, such fear and unrighteous respect as their ingenious and appalling mastery of the situation commanded, was chiefly due to the fact that owing to the wild, unsettled nature of the country, and the inadequacy of the police protection, they could seldom be apprehended. From this it may be argued that the modern robber who plies his trade under the very nose of the law, is more daring—that the profession of robbery in civilized localities demands a greater degree of nefarious bravery than existed on the plains.

When I asked the Chicago chief of police if modern hold-up men do not

means where money is potent, fair or otherwise; and after all this is accomplished—why, the prisoners may be convicted and sent to jail for a few months, with a good chance of being released on one pretense or another before their sentences are finished. The theory that it is better that 100 guilty men should escape than that one innocent man should suffer, is no doubt sound in theory; and, theoretically, prisoners should be given every possible chance to reform; but it's a system that keeps the police busy. I don't pretend to know all the methods by which prisoners are "let off," but I do know that the first thing the police are aware of, they meet fellows on the



A SAMPLE OF MODERN METHODS.

street that they supposed were in jail. It's a good deal like pouring water through a sieve and dipping it up and pouring it through again. Under these conditions it is little wonder that criminals are nifty. A few months in jail means good care, good food, a nice rest from life's cares and a picnic generally. Looking at it in this light the modern hold-up doesn't have to be very brave or daring."

It is reported that the railroad and express companies have offered to pay \$1,000 hereafter to any trainman who shall kill a train robbery. What effect do you think that will have? Will it decrease the number of train robberies? Chief O'Neill was asked.

"No," was the reply. "The fact that they would have to stand up and be shot at did not deter men from enrolling the enlistees for permission to fight in the Philippines. No more are criminals deterred from their enterprises through fear of bullets. They have the first 'drop' on their victims, and that is what counts most; they are willing to take the chance on that basis."

When seen at the Harrison street station, Capt. Evans turned back over his books and announced that from November 1 to November 24 25 young fellows who had been in reform school, had been brought before him for identification. The crimes with which they were charged included the boldest robberies and the shooting of policemen. "These young fellows," said Capt. Evans, "are the worst criminals we have. They have absolutely no regard for life. They don't realize the enormity of the crime of killing a human being. They will hold up a man, and perhaps shoot him or anyone that interferes when they don't know whether the victim's got 50 cents or not. The professional robber doesn't do things that way. He may shoot a man; but he goes to know that there's something in it for him worth while. I think, on the whole, that criminals have degenerated in their policy and methods. It used to be that only a robber who was a master mechanic would attempt to open a safe. Now any ordinary criminal can do the job with a little soap and some nitroglycerine. To be sure, he ruins the safe and maybe blows a hole in the side of the building, but he gets the booty, which is the main thing he is after. It used to be that when a farmer wanted to dig out an ugly stump, he hitched several teams to it and tugged away until he brought it out. Now he puts in a little piece of dynamite and does the work a good deal quicker. The same thing is true of the criminal. The building of great public works is one thing that teaches all classes the use of explosives and the criminal profits by the knowledge along with the honest man. The building of the drainage canal, for example, taught idlers the use of dynamite."

In summarizing, it may be said, then, that the old-time highwayman of the plains, while he was almost sure, if captured, to get in the pathway of a bullet or run his head into a noose, committed his astounding feats of lawlessness in comparative safety, because he had a good chance of evading the sheriff. The modern hold-up man flourishes under exactly the opposite conditions. Capture sooner or later is pretty certain; but punishment is less severe and, if we may believe what we hear, in some instances even inviting to a man weary of the vicissitudes of a robber's existence.

MILTON MARKS.

SURVEY OF GRAND CANYON.

Particulars Regarding Some of the Wonderful Features of This Unique Region.

The demand from scientists and tourists for an accurate and detailed map of the famous canyon of the Colorado in Arizona has led to a resurvey of this unique region by the United States geological survey, under the charge of Francois Matthes, topographer, states the Washington Post. The grand canyon, formerly reached only by a stage route over a dirt country, has recently been made accessible by a branch line from Williams, and during the one year that this road has been in operation the canyon has been visited by thousands of tourists. In the magnificence of its proportions and the grandeur of its scenic attractions the canyon bids fair to rival both the Yellowstone park and the Yosemite valley.

The United States geological survey expects to publish a series of atlas sheets covering the entire extent of the Grand canyon proper, and considerable areas of the high plateaus on either side. The first of these sheets, to be known as the Bright Angel, is nearly completed, and will be available to the public some time next summer. It includes almost all of the scenery visible from the Bright Angel hotel, familiar to every visitor. The Colorado river traverses from east to west the quadrangle represented by this sheet and divides it almost symmetrically. The new map will be on a scale of one mile to the inch, and the contour interval will be 50 feet. It will show every pinnacle, spur and gully in its true proportions, and each line of cliff and terrace may be traced along the canyon walls.

The dimensions of the Grand canyon have been the subject of much discussion ever since it was explored. It may, therefore, be of interest to give some figures taken from this new survey. The average width from rim to rim does not exceed ten miles throughout the Kaibab, or widest section of the canyon, and frequently narrows down to eight miles. The river does not occupy the middle of the gigantic trough, but flows at a distance varying between one and three miles from the south side. Practically all of the magnificent sculptured pinnacles and mesas (the so-called temples), lie north of the river, and at distances of from five to seven miles from the view points usually visited by tourists. The death of the Grand Canyon, in one way, has been overestimated, in another understated. Measured from the south rim, the total depth is considerably less than a mile. From the rim at the Bright Angel hotel, where the altitude is 6,866 feet above sea level, to the high water mark of the river at the foot of the tourist rail, the drop is 4,430 feet. The highest point on the south rim at the Grand View hotel is 7,496 feet, and at this point the canyon is 3,300 feet wide. The north side, however, the average water level averages considerably over a mile, and in many places even exceeds 6,000 feet. It may be stated in a general way that the north rim is from 1,000 to 1,200 feet higher than the south, thus producing that high, even sky line so striking in all views obtainable by the tourist. The figures here given are based on spirit levels run in connection with the map work. They are the first that have ever been run to the bottom of the chasm, and the high standard of accuracy maintained throughout will cause them to be considered authoritative and final.

REGULATION LEGAL FARCE.

Talesman Knew a Man Who Had Dangerous Knowledge of the Opposing Counsel.

The prospective juror was under examination by the attorney for the defense, relates the Brooklyn Eagle. "Have you expressed an opinion on the merits of this case?" "No, sir." "Have you formed such an opinion?" "No, sir." "Have you read of the case?" "No, sir." "Do you know anyone who has formed an opinion?" "Well, I can't just say as to that." "Ah! now we're beginning to get down to interesting facts. You think it possible that you may know such a person?" "I think it probable." "Yes, yes, of course, and do you know anyone who has read about the case?" "I know a man who has a cousin who works on a newspaper and reads nearly everything." "Ha! then you have some connection with a man who presumably has read about the case and formed an opinion! We'll get at the whole truth presently. Now, sir, do you know the prosecuting witness or any of his lawyers?" "No, sir." "Do you know anyone who does know them?" "We—eh—"

"Speak up! Speak up! Don't try to conceal anything." "Well, I know a man whose wife's brother once worked for the father of one of the lawyers." "Challenged for cause!" cried the attorney for the defense triumphantly. "A Warning." "Your son," says the phrenologist to the anxious parents, "will become a poet, some day." Here the father interrupts with an air of deep concern. "But don't you think we could cure him right now if we would whack that poetical bump with a sledge or something like that?"—Baltimore American.